## ASSIGNMENT 2

"Copy Preparation," chapter 1, pages 1-64 through 1-71; "Audiovisual Textbook Assignment:

Presentations," chapter 2, pages 2-1 through 2-53; "Television Graphics," chapter 3, pages 3-1 through 3-23; and "Displays and Exhibits," chapter 4, pages 4-1 through 4-9.

- 2-1. You are reviewing copy for printing. What step should you take to avoid omitting important steps?
  - By starting at the end of the copy and working backward
  - Assigning each DM a certain step and initialing when completed
  - 3. Using a checkoff sheet
  - 4. Placing various colored check marks in the upper-right corner when each step is complete
- 2-2. After receiving a job for review, you should take what step first?
  - 1. Make sure all pages are the same size
  - 2. Run through a checkoff list
  - 3. Make sure all art is halftoned
  - 4. Obtain all artwork and place all pages in sequence
- 2-3. What should you do to a job when you are sequencing the pages and the cover is artwork?
  - 1. Write "cover" in the upper-left corner and circle it
  - 2. Number the page "1"
  - Write "all," circle it, and mark it with the overall classification of the job
  - 4. Write "cover-see artwork submitted" on a blank sheet of paper the same size as the manuscript page
- 2-4. Where should you mark the type styles and sizes on each page?
  - 1. Top center
  - 2. Bottom center
  - 3. Upper-left corner
  - 4. Upper-right corner

- 2-5. How should you differentiate between notations to the printer and changes to the copy?
  - Use a red pen to make markings
  - Mark only in the margins for notations
  - 3. Attach a separate set of instructions
  - 4. Circle all notations and instructions
- 2-6. A photograph will reproduce well if it has which of the following qualities?
  - 1. Well-defined middle tones
  - 2. An overall grey tone
  - 3. Contrast
  - 4. Details
- 2-7. What information should you add to copyrighted art before printing?
  - 1. Number
  - Credit line
  - Copyright symbol
  - The letters "fl"
- 2-8. As the supervisor, you have which of the following responsibilities when reviewing type and artwork prepared for the camera?
  - Making sure illustrations are correct
  - Reviewing the copy for reproduction quality
  - Making sure your instructions are carefully followed
  - 4. All of the above

- 2-9. As the shop supervisor proofing line copy, which of the following factors should you check?
  - 1. Color separations are correctly registered
  - 2. Completed copy is free of dirt and extraneous pencil lines
  - 3. As much copy as possible is prepared for the same enlargement or reduction
  - 4. All of the above
- 2-10. What action should you take when a print job is taking longer than usual and some information has changed?
  - 1. Leave it alone
  - 2. Update the data
  - 3. Pull the job and return it to the originator
  - 4. Check the job progress and keep the originator informed
- 2-11. When a customer comes to you for advice on presentation methods, what information should you extract from the originator before you can advise him?
  - 1. Command and objectives
  - 2. Department and division
  - 3. Objectives and purpose
  - 4. Objectives and intended message
- 2-12. An originator wants to depict the theory of flight, what type of training aid should you recommend?
  - 1. Manipulative
  - 2. Demonstrative
  - 3. Directional
  - 4. Theoretical
- 2-13. As a supervisor you feel the division is unaware of the chain of command. What should you do to help the division?
  - 1. Create a fuss
  - 2. Have a meeting
  - 3. Hang a poster
  - 4. Display an organization chart

- 2-14. Which of the following is NOT a principal point for creating an organization chart?
  - 1. Unity
  - 2. Brevity
  - 3. Simplicity
  - 4. Completeness
- 2-15. You are reviewing an organization chart created by a DM striker that has numerous elements on the same organizational level. What should you do to make the chart easier to understand?
  - 1. Redraw it
  - 2. Use a larger format paper
  - 3. Change the proportions of the blocks
  - 4. Stagger the blocks at the same level
- 2-16. What line convention should you use to show the liaison of the command master chief to the commanding officer?
  - 1. Solid line
  - 2. Dashed line
  - 3. Dotted line
  - 4. Alternating dot and dash line
- 2-17. You are reviewing a flow chart which depicts the symbol for multiple decisions at the commanding officer level, what can you surmise from this flow chart?
  - 1. The symbol was incorrectly drawn
  - 2. The incorrect symbol was used
  - 3. The CO is indecisive
  - 4. Several decisions are made at this point
- 2-18. What should you do to improve clarity when the direction of flow on a flow chart splits into different directions?
  - 1. Adjust proportions
  - 2. Add arrowheads
  - 3. Increase spacing
  - 4. Shade symbols

- 2-19. What is the most effective type of chart to show percentage breakdowns when you have only a few divisions to represent?
  - 1. Percentage bar chart
  - 2. Functional chart
  - 3. Pie chart
  - 4. Text
- 2-20. What is the formula for determining the angular measurement (AM) of 25% on a pie chart?
  - 1. AM= 25% X 36
  - 2. AM= 25% X 3.6
  - 3. AM= 100 X 25%
  - 4. AM= 25% X 360
- 2-21. What is the angular measurement of 32% on a standard pie chart?
  - 1. 120°
  - 2. 125°
  - 3. 130°
  - 4. 135°
- 2-22. You have noticed a seam in the middle of a dry mounted poster.
  What most likely created the seam?
  - 1. The adhesive sheets had too great a gap between them
  - 2. The adhesive sheets were overlapped
  - 3. A slipsheet was left under the poster
  - 4. A piece of masking tape was left under the poster
- 2-23. What problem will occur if you use an improper adhesive to attach images to an illustration board?
  - 1. Illustration board deteriorates
  - 2. Adhesives deteriorates
  - 3. Images deteriorates
  - 4. Messiness

- 2-24. You are mounting an image to an illustration board that the originator does not want to ruin. What method should you use to adhere the image?
  - 1. Petroleum-based adhesive
  - 2. Rubber-based adhesive
  - 3. Archival quality adhesive
  - 4. Cellophane tape
- 2-25. Which of the following mats should you use to mount a picture area that measures 5 by 7 inches?
  - 1. 8 1/2 by 10
  - 2. 8 1/2 by 11
  - 3. 8 by 10
  - 4. 8 by 11
- 2-26. What presentation method would you recommend to a customer planning to give a presentation and pass out hard copies of the information on the screen?
  - 1. Slides
  - 2. Posters
  - 3. Viewgraphs
  - 4. Closed-circuit TV
- 2-27. You are proofing master art for diazo reproduction on foil and you see that the solid areas are irregular in opacity. How will the resulting foil appear?
  - 1. Dense
  - 2. Light
  - 3. Irregular
  - 4. Solidly opaque
- 2-28. How should you instruct your DMs to make a 46-piece duplicate set of master art from a canned command presentation for a satellite command?
  - 1. Redraw each master
  - 2. Copy each master
  - 3. Diazo each master on blackline foil
  - 4. Diazo each master as a sepia intermediate

- 2-29. What element of a viewgraph should you check if a DM3 gave you a viewgraph with multiple overlays that will not lie flat on the projector table?
  - 1. Size of the projector table
  - 2. Size of the overlays on the viewgraph
  - 3. Number of overlays on the viewgraph
  - 4. Thickness of the tape or mounts holding the overlays to the viewgraph
- 2-30. How should you position a slide in a carousel for rear screen projection?
  - 1. Upper-left corner, facing away from you
  - 2. Upper-right corner, facing away from you
  - 3. Lower-left corner, facing you
  - 4. Lower-right corner, facing you
- 2-31. You have been asked to video tape a scene for a presentation, why should you visit the site before the tape date?
  - 1. To assess the light and shade in the location
  - 2. To inspect for cleanliness
  - 3. To see if you want the job
  - 4. To take time off work
- 2-32. The normal range of vision to which most artwork should conform has what aspect ratio?
  - 1. 3 to 4
  - 2. 3 to 5
  - 3. 3 to 6
  - 4. 5 to 7
- 2-33. The peripheral loss to the scanning area during TV transmission is what percentage?
  - 1. 22%
  - 2. 20%
  - 3. 17%
  - 4. 15%

- 2-34. What is the name of the part of a TV screen that displays images and text with maximum resolution?
  - 1. Border area
  - 2. Scanning area
  - 3. Safe title area
  - 4. Resolution area
- 2-35. Why should you make sure there is an appropriate amount of border area on a studio card?
  - 1. To make it easier to handle
  - 2. To prevent the camera from seeing behind the scenes
  - 3. To protect the studio card from damage and mishandling
  - 4. All of the above
- 2-36. Which of the following colors is difficult to transmit over a television screen?
  - 1. Red
  - 2. Blue
  - 3. Grey
  - 4. Black
- 2-37. What type of media should you instruct DMs to use when they are preparing studio cards?
  - 1. Mat
  - 2. Gloss
  - 3. Semimat
  - 4. Semigloss
- 2-38. Standard studio cards often wind up in what kind of presentation?
  - 1. Slide only
  - 2. Viewgraph only
  - 3. Slide and viewgraph
  - 4. Lecture
- 2-39. Closing credits should not be telecast over the faces of the personalities appearing onscreen.
  - 1. True
  - 2. False

- 2-40. You can standardize as many production procedures as possible for a television production by using which of the following methods?
  - 1. Using a script
  - 2. Using a story treatment
  - 3. Standardizing graphic size
  - 4. Breaking each scene into basic elements
- 2-41. What production component is known as the "word picture" of a story?
  - 1. Script
  - 2. Scenario
  - 3. Storyboard
  - 4. Story treatment
- 2-42. Each idea or point to achieve your defined presentation objective is written on which of the following documents?
  - 1. Script
  - 2. Storyboard
  - 3. Story cards
  - 4. Story treatment
- 2-43. After the initial steps of planning and organizing an audiovisual presentation are taken, what production aid should you use?
  - 1. A script
  - 2. A storyboard
  - 3. A story treatment
  - 4. A standard scenario
- 2-44. Decisions concerning the overall treatment and mood of a televised production are usually made during the development of what basic element?
  - 1. Standardized format
  - 2. Story treatment
  - 3. Storyboard
  - 4. Script

- 2-45. Which, if any, of the following steps is the second step in storyboarding?
  - Arrange the cards in logical order
  - 2. Arrange the cards to represent continuity or flow
  - 3. Place each idea on a 3" by 5" card
  - 4. Number cards sequentially
- 2-46. What is the last step in storyboarding?
  - 1. Arrange the cards in a logical sequence
  - 2. Arrange the cards to represent continuity or flow
  - 3. Place each idea on a 3" by 5" card
  - 4. Record each idea into a script
- 2-47 A script should contain which of the following notations?
  - 1. Sound effects
  - 2. Camera angles
  - 3. Scene locations
  - 4. All of the above
- 2-48 Photographic information is NOT contained on the script because it is the responsibility of the camera person.
  - 1. True
  - 2. False
- 2-49 You are creating a series of audiovisual presentations in which the first installment was photographed in black-and-white. How should you photograph the imagery in the third installment?
  - 1. In color
  - 2. In black-and-white
  - 3. Black-and-white combined with color
  - 4. Black-and-white combined with viewgraphs

- 2-50. What method should you use to preserve continuity and unity throughout an entire audiovisual production series?
  - 1. Make constant alterations during a series production
  - 2. Make a firm decision early in the production process
  - 3. Make a folder for each series
  - 4. Document details in a folder for each installment
- 2-51. What type of computer-generated presentation is intended primarily to teach?
  - 1. A brief
  - 2. An infographic
  - 3. An infomercial
  - 4. A presentation
- 2-52. A computer-generated graphic with a commercial purpose is the definition of what term?
  - 1. A commercial
  - 2. An infographic
  - 3. An infomercial
  - 4. A documentary
- 2-53. What type(s) of material is/are suitable for display?
  - 1. Photographs
  - 2. Paintings
  - 3. Posters
  - 4. All of the above
- 2-54. The dental department has asked for your advice to illustrate the basic theory of dental flossing. As the graphics shop supervisor, what strategy should you recommend?
  - 1. A command slide presentation
  - 2. A lecture series on dental hygiene
  - 3. An exhibit of the dental officer's before and after photographs
  - 4. A display in the passageway outside of dental

- 2-55. Which of the following elements clearly indicates the DMs ability to set up a professional exhibit?
  - 1. The amount of information exhibited
  - 2. The lettering on the exhibit cards
  - 3. The quality of the work on exhibit
  - 4. The location of the exhibit
- 2-56. What is the primary difference between the audience you target with a display and the audience you target with an exhibit?
  - 1. Display audiences are large, exhibit audiences are smaller
  - 2. Exhibit audiences are somber, display audiences are rowdy
  - 3. Display audiences are generally interested, exhibit audiences have a focused interest
  - 4. Display audiences are mobile, exhibit audiences linger
- 2-57. Which of the following factors is most important in how you are hanging display and exhibits?
  - 1. Viewer participation
  - 2. Viewer's line of sight
  - 3. Conveniences of location
  - 4. Location security
- 2-58. At what level should display and exhibit items hang?
  - 1. 4 feet from the ceiling
  - 2. 18 inches from the ceiling
  - 3. 6 feet from the floor
  - 4. At eye level
- 2-59. What is considered the horizontal centerline of an item for display or exhibit?
  - 1. Dead center
  - 2. True center
  - 3. Optical center
  - 4. 1/10th above optical center

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 2-60 THROUGH 2-62, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE EFFECT OF PRESENTATION DESCRIBED BY THE REFERENCE POINT IN COLUMN A. RESPONSES MAY BE USED MORE THAN ONCE.

	A. <u>REFERENCE POINTS</u>	В. <u>І</u>	B. <u>EFFECTS</u>	
2-60.	Base or top flush	1.	Strongest	
2-61.	Diagonal	2.	Formal	
2-62.	Grid	3.	Dynamic	
		4.	Hard to follow	

- 2-63. Where and with what type of marker should you mark a series of display items when you are preparing them for storage?
  - Backside upper-left corner with a felt tip
  - 2. Frontside upper-right corner with pencil
  - 3. Backside lower-right corner with a pencil
  - 4. Frontside lower-right corner with a felt tip

- 2-64. Why should you clean exhibit items before storing them away?
  - 1. To remove agents that will deteriorate the item
  - 2. To prevent bug damage
  - 3. To prevent moth damage
  - 4. To make sure they are ready for the next use
- 2-65. Why should you mark the protective wrap you place on display or exhibit items you are storing?
  - 1. So you know which sheet of wrapping paper goes with each item
  - 2. To easily identify items without unwrapping them
  - 3. To create more documentation
  - 4. Just for safe measure